

[CONFIDENTIAL]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 5th July, 1884.

POLITICAL.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 2nd July, publishes a vernacular translation of the letter contributed by Sir Lepel Griffin to the *London Times* on the subject of checking the Russian advance in Central Asia, and remarks that the letter clearly shows how little versed he is in the Central Asian politics. His views are quite opposed to common sense. He says that Russia will not probably fight with England, because she greatly fears the latter, and that in the event of war the latter is sure to be victorious. If this is his opinion of the relative strength of the two powers, why does he urge the occupation of Kandahar? In order to arrest the progress of Russia, he considers the occupation of Kandahar as necessary, and observes that three millions sterling would be required to fortify that place. Setting aside the question where is this large sum to come from, the Afghans are not likely to part with any portion of their country silently. An attempt to seize

Circulation,
600 copies.

the place by force would lead to an outbreak of hostilities with them, and might also induce them to throw themselves into the arms of Russia. Such a state of things might not only interfere with the suggested annexation of Kandahar, but might also prove dangerous to our own dominions. Moreover, Sir Lepel Griffin is of opinion that the occupation of Kandahar would necessitate the occupation of Bagdad, the Persian Gulf, and Egypt. Thus, if his advice were followed, England would have to wage war against Afghánistán, Turkey, Persia, and also France, if not all Europe. Hence it will be seen that his scheme for the protection of this country against the Russian designs is not the outcome of a sane brain, and no sane man will ever act upon it. Had the Conservatives been in office, they would have, no doubt, at once resorted to heroic measures. But the Liberal Government is not likely to do anything in a hurry. The policy recommended by Lord Napier and General Hamley seems to be very reasonable. They are of opinion that the Government should take possession of the Helmund, but that when an encounter with Russia becomes inevitable, it should give her battle near the Indus, in order that its army might be near the base of its operations. The exhibition of the least desire on the part of the British Government to occupy Kandahar would be a signal for a general rebellion in Afghánistán, because the treatment which the Afgháns have received from Englishmen has impressed them with a very bad idea of British character. That they have a better opinion of the Russians than the British goes without saying. Lately, when the Amír, adverting to the recent Russian conquests in darbar, asked his courtiers to gird up their loins and said that the British Government was sure to help them, they replied that they would fight to the last and needed no British aid.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 28th June, states that the Amír has lately pursued a policy of extortion. He levies heavy taxes and large fines from merchants and also confiscates

their goods. The State officers are treated with severity. Recent news received from Afghanistan shows that Abdu-l-Rahman has stopped the stipends of the Mullas in Kandahar and has even ordered them to refund all the money they have received from the State during the last three years. It is well known that Mullas have great influence over the people in that country. If the Amír continues to exercise such tyranny and oppression, his reign will not last long. Hence, although the British Government cannot properly interfere in the internal affairs of that kingdom, it should bring pressure to bear upon him to put a stop to his spoliation.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 28th June, states that it would appear that the Russian Government has appointed General Ghulám Haidar Khán Vardak, late Vazír of the King of Bukhara, to a command in its army. Several Persians also hold high military offices in Russia. The Russian Government does not hesitate to bestow high civil and military offices on competent persons among the subject races, and confidence begets confidence. This is the secret of the popularity of Russian rule in Central Asia, although it was established there not more than ten years ago. Englishmen have lived in our midst for more than a century, but still they have little sympathy with us, and we are still entirely excluded from the higher ranks of the public service.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Qaisarí* (Jullundur), of the 5th July, publishes a vernacular translation of the two Statements which were published in the *Panjáb Government Gazette*, of the 19th June, about the re-organization of the Covenanted and the Uncovenanted Civil Services, and remarks that it is evident from the Statements that the Civil Servants have chiefly benefited by the re-organization. The salaries of the higher officers have been increased, but the natives have been left out in the cold. No

Circulation,
110 copies.

improvement has been made in the position of the tahsildars, the munsifs, and the superintendents of the Settlement Offices. The number of the higher grade Extra Assistant Commissionerships has been reduced. The Sub-Judgeships will be generally bestowed on uncovenanted European officers. (The *Delhi Punch*, Lahore, of the 2nd July, also regrets that the new re-organization scheme has in no way benefited the natives.)

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th July states that the Amritsar-Pathankot Railway has been completed, and will shortly be open for traffic. But the *Rafiq* regrets that the way in which the contract for the construction of the line was given to Râe Mela Râm is a dark stain on Sir Robert Egerton's Government, and there is no doubt that Sir Charles Aitchison will highly disapprove of it. It is an open secret that when tenders were invited by the Panjâb Government for the work, Mr. Kirby, who was Under-Secretary to that Government at the time, gave all contractors to understand that they should make no mention of the supply of permanent-way in their applications. All of them except Râe Mela Râm submitted their applications according to his directions. But the Râe also tendered for the supply of the permanent-way. The result was that his tender was accepted, although there were several tenders from other respectable and experienced contractors which were lower than his tender by three lakhs of rupees, as was declared by General Pollard. Hence it is obvious that Mr. Kirby had colluded with the Râe, and the instructions given by him to other contractors were only intended to deceive them. In fact, he had entered into a secret agreement with the Râe to the effect that, if his tender were accepted, he would resign his appointment and join him in the contract. Sir Robert Egerton seems to have been privy to Mr. Kirby's proceedings, because when he laid the foundation-stone of the Railway at Amritsar, he proposed the health

of Mr. Kirby and the Râe as contractors, although Mr. Kirby's resignation of his appointment as Under-Secretary had not been accepted at that time. Sir Robert's connivance at Mr. Kirby's flagrant misconduct shows that he himself had some hand in the matter. The fact is that the whole affair is a shameful story. Had Mr. Kirby been a native, he would have been dismissed from the public service with ignominy and would have been also made to suffer in other ways. Probably the Panjâb Government cannot now take any notice of this disgraceful affair, which involved a loss of three lakhs of rupees to the public treasury ; but if the matter were noticed by Parliament, it would serve as a good warning to Government officers in future. That the public money should be wasted in this way, while the people are groaning under the burden of taxation, cannot be too deeply deplored.

The Umballa correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nâr* (Lahore), of the 28th June, adverting to the public meeting held at Umballa under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Rafâh-i-Âm on the occasion of the late visit of Bâbu Surendra Nâth in connection with the Civil Service question, remarks that it would seem that, a few days after the meeting, a police official complained to the Deputy Commissioner that the Bâbu's speech was seditious. On this Mr. Bulman sent for some native Government servants and severely took them to task for attending the meeting. Some of them denied attending the meeting at all through fear, while others said that their only object in attending the meeting was to hear the Bâbu speak, who is an eloquent speaker. The Deputy Commissioner told them that they could attend the meetings of the Anjuman, but that they ought not have gone to the public meeting in question, because the Bâbu was not a good man and said many objectionable things in his speech? He has also called for an explanation from the head-master of the school there why he allowed the meeting to be held in the school.

Circulation,
525 copies.

house without his permission. The fact is that European officers do not approve of the Civil Service agitation. The Anglo-Indian Defence Association preached open sedition and disobedience, but no European officer ever found fault with it. The native Government officials at Umballa have been so much frightened by the rebuke administered to them by the Deputy Commissioner that those among them, who are members of the Anjuman, have forwarded their resignations to that Association, and those who promised subscriptions to the National Fund have refused to pay anything. Mr. Macnabb, Commissioner, whose opinion of the natives is evident from his minute on the Ilbert Bill, is also very indignant at the meeting in question. It is surprising that in the time of Lord Ripon and Sir Charles Aitchison the District Officers in the Panjáb should be able to commit such arbitrary acts.

Circulation,
525 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 3rd July, writing from Gujranwalla, refers to the admission of tahsildárs to the Municipal Committees in that district as nominated members, but condemns their admission on the ground that private members will not have the courage to express their opinions freely before them.

Circulation,
900 copies.

The *Victoria Paper* (Siálkot), of the 1st July, states that the Judicial Assistant Commissioner of Lahore is said to have declared in his address to the editors of the *Arya Mitra* at the time of delivering judgment in their case that he will in future sentence every editor, against whom a prosecution for libel may be instituted in his court, to imprisonment. The *Paper* condemns the declaration as opposed to the principles of British justice and as calculated to interfere with the freedom of the native press in the Panjáb. There may be extenuating circumstances in the cases of other erring editors, which may not render them liable to the same

kind of punishment which Mr. Parker has thought fit to inflict on the editors of the *Arya Mittra*. In another part of his address he observed that the native papers continued to make violent attacks on Government officers as before. In the face of such comments Sir Charles Aitchison should not expect native public prints to criticize the proceedings of Government servants. Again, Mr. Parker said that editors were at liberty to comment on the official conduct of Government officers, but that they should do so with moderation. It is difficult to understand what he means by moderation! The Viceroy's Legislative Council would do well to peruse his whole address and to pass an Act for the guidance of the Panjáb native press, specially distinguishing between moderate and immoderate language.

The *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the 5th July, answers an observation made by Mr. Parker, Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, in his recent judgment in the *Arya Mittra* libel case to the effect that he had shown indulgence to the editor of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* in letting him off with a fine. The editor hitherto abstained from commenting on the decision of Mr. Parker in his case, but now that Mr. Parker has publicly declared the punishment inflicted on him to be a very lenient one, he deems it expedient to publish the particulars of his case. About two years ago a Railway native clerk prosecuted the editor for defamation. The charge was based on an article that had appeared in the *Akhbār*, stating that a Railway clerk had been outraged by some rascally people. The article was not written by the editor, but was a communication from Maulvi Shamsu-l-din, who has recently started the *Fārsi Akhbār*, and was published under his initials. The editor did not know the plaintiff at all, and his object in publishing the communication was only to bring the illegal proceedings of the Lahore roughs to the notice of the police. Shamsu-l-din confessed in court that he was the author of the article and produced three witnesses, namely,

Circulation,
1,880 copies.

Muharram Ali Ohshti, editor of the *Rasht-i-Hind*, Fazlu-l-din, editor of the *Dehli Punch*, and one Karim Bakhsh, who solemnly stated that they had also heard of the alleged outrage. The rumour had reached them from independent sources. Muharram Ali Ohshti even declared that he had himself communicated it to Shamsu-l-din. What more proof could be needed as to the editor's innocence? But Mr. Parker still fined him Rs. 300! If Mr. Parker showed indulgence to him, surely he deserved transportation for life or death in his opinion! The editor hopes that the Panjab Government will send for the records of his case and examine them.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 2nd July, gives an abstract of the letter of the Government of India to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, sanctioning the raising of the Jabbalpur College to the B. A. standard and the establishment of a new College at Nagpur in connection with the Morris Memorial Scheme, and remarks that the Chief Commissioner is deserving of high praise for this satisfactory settlement of the memorial question. The part which he has taken in the solution of the difficulty entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the people of the Central Provinces. The liberality exhibited by the natives of that province in the matter of the encouragement of high education reflects great credit on them. In fact, they have set a noble example of self-help to their countrymen. It would seem that the management of the new Nagpur College will be placed in the hands of a non-official native committee. The *Sudhā* advises the Committee to perform its important duty with care, intelligence, and honesty.

Circulation,
135 copies.

The *Bhārat Bandhu* (Aligarh), of the 4th July, states that the *Pioneer* and its correspondents are never tired of condemning the natives as unfit for local self-government. If anything goes

wrong in any municipality, our contemporary loses no time in bringing it to the notice of the public with exaggeration. We do not mean that all natives are competent, but that men are not wanting among them who would be able to manage their local affairs satisfactorily, if they were allowed full liberty of action. We do not think that the new Municipal and District Boards will be allowed the same independence which was conceded to the District Magistrates under the old system. It is preposterous to expect any work from any person whose hands and feet are tied. One should be given full freedom to do a thing before he is made responsible for doing it.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ām* (Lahore), of the

Circulation,
1,880 copies.

Assault committed on 2nd July, writing from Lucknow, Mr. Amīr Ali states that the Englishmen plume themselves on their love of justice and fair play, but that the Ilbert Act controversy has shown them in their true colours. Since the introduction of that unhappy measure into the Legislative Council, the natives have been exposed to tyranny and oppression at the hands of the Anglo-Indians on every side. It is surprising that, although the Russians are knocking at the door and are endeavouring to tamper with our loyalty by showing us how well they treat their subject races, the British Government does not mend its ways. If it won the good will of the millions of this country, it could defy Russia—nay, all Europe. Some European Magistrates add fuel to the flame and widen the gulf between the rulers and the ruled. Mr. Henderson, the Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, let off the man, who had committed an assault on the Hon'ble Mr. Amīr Ali, with a fine of Rs. 101. This nominal punishment has grieved the whole native population in general and the Muhammadan community in particular. Do the Europeans think that that blood which formerly ran in the veins of the Mussalmāns does not now run in them? The Viceroy and the Lieutenant-Governor do not listen to them, but the Government should remember the proverb—"Tread upon a worm and it will turn." While the

assailant of Mr. Amír Ali has been so leniently dealt with, the man who assaulted the City Magistrate of Lucknow was sentenced to two years' imprisonment. Really the times are out of joint.

Circulation,
160 copies.

The *Rájputána Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 30th June, complains that the opium, which has lately been supplied to the opium-sellers by the Opium Department, is adulterated and injurious to health.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation
350 copies.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 2nd July, referring to Mahárájá Holkar and the *Pioneer*, the alleged grievances of Mahárájá Holkar in connection with the recognition by Government of his mutiny services and the settlement by Sir Lepel Griffin of his dispute with the Chief of Jaora, remarks that the Mahárájá intends to pay a visit to Simla in order to have these grievances redressed. But the *Pioneer* has condemned him as a turbulent and an ill-bred chief. The object of our contemporary in making such an unjustifiable attack on him is not very clear. Probably the article in question is intended to prejudice the Viceroy against him. But Lord Ripon is a shrewd and liberal-minded statesman and knows the Mahárájá very well. His Lordship is sure to treat the comments of our contemporary with contempt, and it is to be hoped that he will take the grievances of the Mahárájá into consideration.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Naiyar-i-Ázim* (Moradabad), of the 23rd June, states that the *Pioneer* has lately declared Mahárájá Holkar to be the most turbulent and ill-bred of the native chiefs. Perhaps the editor of that paper was in a state of intoxication at the time of making the declaration. The way in which he has abused a great native chief like the Mahárájá shows clearly how ill-bred he himself is. Apparently he is not aware what important services the Mahárájá has rendered to the British Government, in what high respect he is held by it, and with what

ability he conducts the administration of his State. His only fault - if a fault it be—is that he does not much fear the Resident, nor does he respect every Englishman as if he were the Governor-General. The Government of India should take the editor of the Allahabad paper to task for his unjust attack on the Mahārājā.

The *Koh-i-Nūr* (Lahore), of the 28th June, adverting

Circulation,
525 copies.

Suggested reduction of to the article that lately appeared
the armies of Native States. in the *Pioneer* arguing that the armies

of Native States are a source of danger to the paramount power, remarks that the attacks of the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian contemporaries are directed against the armies of all natives chiefs in general, and against those of the Holkar, the Sindhia, and the Nizām in particular. Our Anglo-Indian contemporaries themselves do not regard the Indor army to be at all dangerous, as the method of enlistment in that State, it is alleged, is not popular with the people. As regards the armies of Gwalior and Hyderabad, which are comparatively large, the *Koh* endeavours to show that they are not more numerous than are required for the maintenance of peace and order in those States, specially considering that the people are armed and are warlike. The *Koh* argues that any attempt made in the direction of reducing the native armies would be a very impolitic and ill-advised measure, as those armies are really a source of strength and not of danger to the British Government. The loyalty of the native chiefs was subjected to a very severe ordeal during the mutiny, but it came out unscathed.

RAILWAY.

The *Dinkar Prokash* (Lucknow), for June, makes the

Circulation,
164 copies.

Alleged grievances of following complaints about the ma-
railway passengers. nagement of railways :—(1) That the

carrages are often so over-crowded that the inmates have barely standing room. The maximum number of seats in each compartment has been fixed at 10, but this restriction is more honored in the breach than in the observance. The

sufferings occasioned to the passengers by over-crowding, particularly during the hot weather, may be better imagined than described. (2) That the conduct of the Railway officials towards the passengers is generally most unjustifiable. One Parsotam Dás lately exposed himself to the kicks and blows of the assistant station-master at Ajmere simply by objecting to more men being placed into a compartment which was already occupied by more than the fixed maximum number of passengers. (3) That the arrangements made for the supply of water to passengers are not satisfactory. True, a water-carrier is attached to each station, but he is generally engaged in doing the private work of the officials, and has little time to attend to his own duty. (4) That there is great delay in the examination of tickets at the central railway stations, and that the passengers sometimes remain locked up in their carriages for half an hour.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
290 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 5th July, publishes the proceedings of the meeting of the Aligarh Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College Fund Committee held on the 29th June to consider the advisability of making special arrangements at that College for the education of those boys who intend to go to England for the further prosecution of their studies or to compete for the Civil Service Examination. The meeting resolved to establish a class in connection with the College for such students.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Proydg Samáchr* (Allahabad), of the 7th July, complains that tickets are not distributed at the Ganges ferries at Allahabad in the proper way. Each passenger is not supplied with a ticket as soon as he arrives at a ferry, but the people are allowed to collect in large numbers. Hence there necessarily ensues great confusion among them at the time of the distribution of the tickets. On the 30th June, at Phápháma, the ferrymen made a free use of their sticks to maintain order

among the passengers. Better arrangements should be made for the distribution of the tickets. Moreover, there should be two boats at each ferry, one for the transport of passengers and the other for that of goods.

The *Tútiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 23rd June, publishes a notice in which the editor, in accordance with the order of the Magistrate of Meerut, expresses deep regret at the obscene articles which lately appeared in that paper (*vide* page 325 of the Selections from the Vernacular newspapers for the week ending the 2nd May, 1884), and promises to abstain from the use of indecent language in future.

Circulation,
198 copies.

It appears from the Lahore papers that the quarrel between *Rahbar-i-Hind* and the editors of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* and *Raftq-i-Hind*. the *Raftq-i-Hind* has been amicably settled through the intervention of the Anjuman-i-Islamiyah of Lahore.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	Jullundur,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	July 5th	July 7th	150 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Bata Singh,	June 30th, 2nd & 4th July.	" 3rd, 5th, & 7th res- pectively.	500 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khwaja Yusuf Ali	June 28th	" 1st	150 "
4	<i>Ain-i-Sikandar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Baksh	" 25th	" 7th	80 "
5	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	30th	" 4th	145 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	July 1st	" "	80 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	" 2nd & 5th	" 4th & 7th respectively.	1,380 "
8	<i>Amul-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	Fakhrul-din	" 1st	" 6th	290 copies (in- cluding 45 oo- pies taken by Govt.)
9	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng- lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Lal	" 1st & 5th	" 3rd & 7th respectively.	290 copies (in- cluding 45 oo- pies taken by Govt.)
10	<i>Alwar Akhbar</i>	Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	June 30th	3rd	102 copies.
11	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	" 28th	" "	150 "
12	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the An- juman-i-Panjab.	" "	" 1st	400 copies (in- cluding 200 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	25th	" 6th	250 copies.
14	<i>Anwar-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	July 1st	" "	110 "

15	Bhārat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng- lish.	Weekly	Totā Rām	" 4th	"	7th	...	135	"
16	Bhārat Jwan	Benāres	Hindi	Ditto	Rām Krishn Varnā	June 30th	"	1st	...	...	"
17	Bhārat Sudashā Pr- varlak.	Farukhā- bād.	Ditto	Monthly	Kālī Charan	For June	"	6th	...	310	"
18	Dabduba-i-Qaisarī...	Bareilly	Urdū	Weekly	Thākūr Prasād	June 28th & 5th July.	"	2nd & 7th respectively.	...	300	"
19	Dabdhā-i-Sikandarī	Rāmpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 30th	"	4th	...	453	"
20	Dabtru-l-Mulk	Bhūpāl	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Amjad Alī	July 4th	"	6th	...	349	"
21	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Fazlu-l-din	" 2nd	"	"	...	381	"
22	Deh Hitaish	Ajmere	Hindi	Monthly	Munnā Lāl	For July	"	3rd	...	230	"
23	Deh Upkarak	Lahore	Urdū	Weekly	Sālig Rām	June 28th	"	1st	...	740	"
24	Dehkar Prakash	Lucknow,	Hindi	Monthly	Hathī Rām	For June	"	5th	...	164	"
25	Gowar Gazette	Buland- shahr.	Urdū	Weekly	Gangā Sahāi	June 28th	"	7th	...	40	"
26	Gurmukh Akhbar	Amritsar	Gurmukhī	Ditto	Jhanda Singh	July 2nd	"	6th	...	...	"
27	Hām-i-Hind	Cawnpore,	Urdū	Ditto	Muhammad Nabī Ashraf.	" 3rd	"	5th	...	613	"
28	Hidayat	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	June 27th	"	2nd	...	600	"
29	Hindustān	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Gangā Prasād	July 2nd	"	"	...	280	"
30	Islam	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Mīr	June 27th	"	"	...	150	"
31	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdū,	Bi-weekly	Mahābir Prasād	July 2nd	"	5th	...	90	"
32	Jalwa-i-Thr	Meerut	Urdū	Weekly	Ganeshī Lāl	" 1st	"	4th	...	150	"
33	Jām-i-Jamshed	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Alī	June 15th, 22nd & 29th.	"	"	...	...	"
34	Jamūd Gazette	Jammū	Hindi-Urdū,	Ditto	Muhammad Nisār Alī.	" 27th	"	7th	...	...	"
35	Kandamah	Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Muhammad Yāqūb,	" 30th	"	3rd	...	250	"
36	Kāshī Patrikā	Benāres	Hindi-Urdū,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	July 4th	"	6th	...	600 copies (in- cluding 324 copies taken by Govt.)	"
37	Katchar Punch	Badāun	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Amjad Husain	" 1st	"	5th	...	110 copies.	"
38	Kavi Vachan Sudhā,	Benāres	Hindi	Weekly	Chintāmani Rāo	June 30th	"	1st	...	350	"

List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
39	Kdyasth Samachar ...	Allahabad,	Urdú	Monthly ...	Sheo Narayan	For May	July 2nd	177 copies.
40	Khair Khwadh-i-Alam	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mir Hasan	July 1st	" 5th	190 "
41	Khair Khwadh-i-Hind,	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Mahá Narayan	" "	" 4th	160 "
42	Khair Khwadh-i-Pan-jab.	Gujranwala.	Ditto	Weekly ...	Brij Lal	June 12th & 20th	" 1st	400 "
43	Kah-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly ...	Harsukh Rai	" 28th, 1st, & 3rd July.	" 1st, 4th & 6th respectively.	525 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
44	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Iqbál-i-din	" 25th	6th	180 copies.
45	Lyall Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	July 1st	" 4th	"
46	Masdar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdú	Ditto	Gobardhan Das	June 30th	" "	90 "
47	Masdar-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	July 1st	" 3rd	200 "
48	Mata-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasad	June 28th & 5th July.	" 1st & 7th respectively.	30 "
49	Mahr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Musbu-llah	" 30th	4th	170 "
50	Mitra Vids	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	" "	2nd	270 "
51	Musli-i-Am.	Agra	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khan	July 1st	" 3rd	100 "
52	Muntan-i-Akbar	Batbanki,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yusuf,	" "	7th	160 "
53	Municipal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Ali Jan	June 30th	3rd	75 "
54	Najm-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 23rd	1st	175 "
55	Najm-i-Akbar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Háhu-llah Khan	July 1st	" 4th	168 "
56	Najm-i-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Avtar Kriahn.	June 24th	" 1st	195 "
57	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamná Das	" 30th	" "	325 "

58	Nasim-i-Hind	... Fatehpur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Kunj Bihari Lal	July 1st	...	3rd	...	92	"
59	Nisamu-l-Mulk	... Moradabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Intishamu-l-din	June 28th	...	4th	...	...	...
60	Nar-Ashdan	... Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	" 30th	...	5th	...	775	"
61	Nar-i-Badshah	... Badshah	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Amjad Husain	July 3rd	...	6th	...	300	"
62	Naru-l-Abdar	... Allahabad	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lal	June 28th	...	3rd	...	140 copies (in- cluding 48 copies taken by Govt.)	"
63	Naru-l-Anwar	... Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 28th & 5th July.	...	1st & 5th respectively.	...	375 copies.	"
64	Nyaya Sudha	... Harda	Marathi-Eng- lish.	...	Ditto	...	Basudeva Bhaskar,	July 2nd	...	3rd	...	350	"
65	Oudh Akhbar	... Lucknow,	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Sheo Prasad	" 1st to 7th	...	1st to 7th respectively.	...	605 copies (in- cluding 94 copies taken by Govt.)	"
66	Oudh Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	" 1st	...	5th	...	450 copies,	"
67	Panjabi Akhbar	... Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Muhammad Azim,	June 28th & 2nd July.	...	2nd & 5th respectively.	...	250	"
68	Panjabi Punch	... Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Firozu-l-din	June 30th	...	2nd	...	150	"
69	Punjabi Akhbar	... Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Din Muhammad	" "	...	3rd	...	363	"
70	Prayag Samachar	... Allahabad,	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Dewaki Nandan	July 7th	...	7th	...	700	"
71	Prince of Wales	... Meerut	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Ganesh Lal	" 4th	...	"	...	...	"
72	Gazette.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	" 5th	...	"	...	110	"
73	Quisart Akbar	... Jullundur,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	June 16th & 24th	...	1st	...	400	"
74	Rafiq-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ali	July 5th	...	6th	...	400	"
75	Rafiq-i-Akbar	... Benares	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Muhammad	" 2nd	...	3rd	...	350	"
76	Rahbar-i-Hind	... Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Nadir Ali Shah	" 1st & 4th	...	3rd & 6th respectively.	...	420	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
77	Rajpaland Gazette	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdú	Weekly	Murád Alí	June 30th	1884. July 2nd	160 copies.
78	Rat-i-Benazir	Lahore	Urdú	Monthly	Shiva Náth	For July	" 5th	...
79	Reformer	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Hargopal	July 2nd	" "	700
80	Sabhd Kaparthalá	Kaparthalá	Ditto	Ditto	Díván Mathurá Dás	June 28th	" 1st	120
81	Sadiq-i-Akhbar	Bhawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Dwárká Náth	July 3rd	" 6th	320
82	Safir-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Buláqí Dás	June 30th	" 2nd	300
83	Sajan Kirti Sudhd-kar.	Udaipur	Hindi	Weekly	Banshi Dhar	" "	" 6th	215
84	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Hasan	July 1st	" 3rd	100
85	Sitara-i-Hind	Moradábád	Ditto	Weekly	Banwári Lál	June 28th & 4th July.	" 1st & 7th respectively	100
86	Shula-i-Tár	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ibrá-him.	July 1st	" 4th	175
87	Tahzeb	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Rábat Alí Khán	June 27th	" 1st	105
88	Tamenná	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Púran Chand	July 1st	" 2nd	125
89	Tibyanu-i-Akhbar	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Muhammad Ali	June 24th	" 1st	75
90	Tattya-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Kirráf Husain	" 24th & 30th	" 1st & 2nd respectively.	198
91	Vans-i-Hind	Sialkot	Ditto	Ditto	Mirzá Mavahid	" 29th	" 3rd	...
92	Victoria Paper	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Gyán Chand	" 28th to 4th July.	" 1st to 7th respectively.	900

93	Friti Dādrā	... Dhār	... Marāthī	... Weekly	... Hari Bhāskar	... " 30th	... " 5th	... 120	...
94	Wagdyā-i-Ālam	... Ghāzīpur,	Urdū	... Ditto	... Sirājū-l-dīn Ahmad,	... " "	... " "	... 300	...
95	Zamānah	... Kgrā	... Ditto	... Monthly	... Khwājā Yūsuf Alī,	For April	... " "	... 400	...

ALLAHABAD :

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